United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Strengthening NGO-UNHCR Partnerships In Refugee Resettlement to the EU

Lisbon, 21-23 November 2007

Re-Visiting the Objectives of Resettlement

To quickly save/rescue individuals/families with specific protection needs

 To address major protection problems such as preventing the military recruitment of refugees, sexual gender-based violence, secondary movements.

To unlock another durable solution.

- As an element of burden/responsibilitysharing
- To create protection dividends for refugees who are not going to be resettled in host countries
- To improve the asylum system in resettlement countries, in particular integration

Challenges

Current capacity of RST countries:

USA :
CANADA:
AUSTRALIA:

50,000 12,000 14,000

FOO

82,710

(9) EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:	5,580
NEW ZEALAND:	750
(5) LATIN AMERICA COUNTRIES:	430

Key figures

Resettlement Needs in 2007: 77.100 Resettlement Needs in 2008: 154.701 RST countries' capacity: 82.630

Expanding resettlement in Europe

Expanding the number of countries beyond the current 9

Expanding the number of resettled refugees, currently less than 5 % of the worldwide capacity

EU Countries with a resettlement quota / specific programme

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal Sweden and UK

EU countries facilitating transit for onward resettlement

Austria (Iranian religious minorities processed for the USRP)

Romania (Evacuation Transit Facility)

"Source countries" in Europe where UNHCR resettlement referrals are still made

Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Malta, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine + a few cases in the Balkans European countries taking some refugee cases without resettlement quota

(UNHCR referrals) Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland

(Other referrals) Albania, Latvia, Hungary

Progress in 2007

- Development of twining arrangements
- Evaluation of RPPs
- Green Paper
- 3rd Generation of ERF budget lines
- Enhanced interest by NGOs regarding resettlement in Europe

The place of resettlement in the European Union

Historically, the first solution

Complement to an asylum system, not a substitute

Increasingly it should be presented as part of a national asylum policy

Challenges I

- The integration of resettled refugees (including: the excessive use of the "potential for integration" criteria of refugees and the insufficient integration potential of some communities)
- The negative impact of the massive intra-EU migration on access to jobs and housing for refugees

Challenges II

Generating public support

 De-linking spontaneous arrivals from level of resettlement quotas

• The pros & cons of an harmonized EU-wide resettlement scheme

Challenges III

 Is the promotion of resettlement in some EU countries without public support (for domestic political purposes) desirable?

 The way forward on UNHCR October 2007 proposal for a common advocacy platform

Challenges IV

- Promoting the resettlement of "the untouchables" in Europe
- Can we use resettlement more strategically to promote a broader approach to family reunion?
- The added value of the support from the EU Commission

Challenges V

 Should UNHCR uses with caution the labour migration needs of Europe to promote resettlement?

 Building flexibility in the access to the ERF

Challenges VI

- Decreasing reliance on US funding for resettlement activities in Europe
- Taking cases not only meeting the 1951 refuge definition, but also those qualifying under EU regulations for subsidiary protection
- EU support to the UNHCR-ICMC deployment scheme

Thank you your attention and your support in developing resettlement in the E.U.

Vincent Cochetel UNHCR - DIPS/RS

More info at www.refworld.org